

# EL PASO HERALD

# BEAVERS LEASE ROOMS FOR CLUB

## New Home For El Paso Beavers; Second Floor Of The Herald Building

## TAKES SECOND FLOOR ON PLAZA

Will Occupy 4000 Square Feet in the Herald Building, in Heart of City.

FACE PLAZA AND SAN FRANCISCO ST.

Close Lease and Work Will Start at Once on Remodeling the Place.



## BOB EVANS SAYS OIL WILL BE CONSUMED ON ALL SHIPS IS FUEL OF FUTURE

New York, Dec. 2.—With his restoration to health, Admiral Robley D. Evans announces that after 40 years of life at sea on the bridges of battleships, he will henceforth live on land and take up his residence in New York City. The admiral will divide his time between the east and California, where he has large financial interests.



ADMIRAL EVANS.

Bob has "come back" two years ago when he guided the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific on its famous globe-girdling trip, he was only able to walk with crutches, and later he was unable to get about at all. Today admiral Evans looks 20 years younger. He has grappled with his old foe, rheumatism, and conquered it and is restored to the good health he enjoyed years ago.

Admiral Evans attributes this to his

new interest in business, and a two months motor tour of the Pacific coast, where he spent much of his time sleeping out of doors and roughing it. "I am a business man now," he said smilingly, "and oil is my business. I studied it for many years before leaving the navy and it is the only thing I know anything about away from a battleship. It has done me oceans of good to find something to do and to do it. A few months ago I was able to throw away my crutches and the past few weeks I have been able to do without a cane most of the time and could do without it entirely if it were not for some old wounds I got in my legs in the civil war. This business life has got me in bully shape. I would rather be a live business man than a dead admiral."

**Oil as Fuel.**  
"Oil is the fuel of the future and one of the signs that our navy is keeping abreast of the times is that it is rapidly converting its ships into oil burners. "Burn coal and you cannot get near enough to your enemy if his vessel is as fast as yours to take a shot at him. The smoke gives you away. Even were coal equally abundant, oil would supplant it as a fuel for steamships. Weight for weight, oil gives 10 heat units to 7 1/2 for coal and there is an immense saving in stowage space and expense of disposing of ashes. Remember that warships when in foreign ports must pay handsomely for having their ashes carried out to sea and dumped by lighters."

**Great Saving.**  
"The saving in labor alone to the United States navy would be enormous, for one stoker will do the work of 20 when oil is used instead of coal. If I were to say how great I think the money saving would be, the newspapers would think that I had lost my mind."

"Furthermore, there would be a great reduction in the number of accidents in the navy. A larger percentage of the accidents than is generally known are due to explosions in the coal bunkers, resulting from the ignition of coal gases."

"Oil fuel will remove the only tenable objection—coal supply—to the maintenance of a formidable fleet of battleships in Pacific waters."

"Our country, with its great petroleum fields, will produce enough oil to

supply the fuel demands not only of our warships, but of the American merchant marine and industries as well. When the Panama canal is finished, and that is about five years hence, the cost of operating steamship lines will be the great problem. At the present time, by the use of oil instead of coal, a ship can save twice the freight charges in a voyage from New York to San Francisco.

### A NEW RESIDENCE SECTION. R. L. Dorbandt Decides to Sub-Divide His Valley Gate Tract Into 5-Acre Residence Plots.

El Paso people now have an opportunity to purchase a 5-acre home plot down the valley at practically the same price they would pay for an El Paso building site. The Valley Gate tract is only six miles below El Paso and the first desirable building sites down the valley. This tract faces on the county road. A building line has already been established and will be carried out throughout the entire tract. The 5-acre home plots are 150 feet wide by 1500 feet deep. It is understood that they will be put on the market soon at the attractive price of \$350 an acre, one-third cash and balance on easy terms. If you are interested in having a home down the valley, and you certainly are, R. L. Dorbandt in the Stevens Bldg. will be pleased to talk the proposition over.

**ANGELUS CHANGES HANDS.**  
C. F. Knoblauch, who has been managing the Angelus Hotel for the past two years, and Mr. Henry Holman, who came here recently from Fayetteville, Tenn., have leased the Angelus for a number of years, taking control last week.

The hotel has recently been thoroughly remodeled, being newly painted, papered and refurnished completely. Each of the 100 rooms has hot and cold water, steam heat and a telephone. Many of them have private connecting baths. A complete vacuum cleaning system has been installed; an all night electric elevator service is maintained and Spanish speaking attendants are provided. Dining rooms, buffets, theaters are easily accessible in the same block.

With all its modern and up-to-date conveniences, central location and accessibility to all street car lines and the Union Depot and the present management exerting every effort for the comfort of the guests, the Angelus can now be truly regarded as one of El Paso's leading hostleries.

C. W. Geiger packed and shipped the household goods of Mr. J. H. Wench, who recently moved to Laredo, Texas, to engage in the drug business there.

Although but a month old, the El Paso dam of Beavers—No. 78—has already made arrangements for a permanent home, and within two months after its formation, the dam will be in its own club rooms. This is a record breaker for such an organization, many lodges of a similar character having existed for years without a home or even a meeting place to call their own.

The entire second floor of The Herald building on the corner of Pioneer plaza and San Francisco street has been leased for the new home, and plasterers, carpenters and other workmen will begin Monday morning preparing it for their occupancy.

The action was taken at a meeting of the dam Friday evening, when Harry Swain, chairman of the home committee, presented the unanimous report of the committee. The dam acted upon it unanimously and a lease was ordered drawn for three and a half years from January 1. The floor space to be occupied by the quarters is 4000 square feet and the arrangement of the club will include a lodge room, parlor, a reading room, two or three billiard rooms, a buffet and ante rooms, etc.

The quarters have a balcony running completely around them outside, both on the San Francisco street and the plaza side, and all rooms are outside rooms, with big French windows reaching to the floor. There is elevator service and steam heat in the building, and it is in the very heart of the city, more so than any other club quarters in the town, except those of the Progress club. As a restaurant is soon to be established, the arrangement of The Herald building, the club will be in position to have its members given a cafe service, probably with a dumbwaiter from the basement.

The quarters include those occupied for several months by the Y. W. C. A. and all others on the same floor of The Herald building. Considerable of the interior of the building, only put in recently, is to be torn out so that the rooms may be remodeled and arranged for the purposes to which they will be put. This work will begin Monday morning, and it may be possible that the members will take their Christmas eggnog in their own homes; if not, they are confident that they can hold their New Year reception in the place.

Forty-three new members were elected into the order at the meeting Friday evening, bringing the membership up to almost 300. The dam will continue to meet in the Fraternal Brotherhood hall each Friday evening until the quarters in The Herald building are completed, and on next Friday evening 50 candidates will be obligated, including a few charter members who have not yet taken the obligation.

The first donation for the new home came from R. H. Thorne, past president, who presented the dam with a silk American flag and received a vote of thanks for his generosity. Many of the members expressed a desire to be allowed to donate furnishings for the new club home.

The dam was so well pleased with the work of the home committee that it tendered a vote of thanks to the members on their selection of the place.

### BEAUTIFUL ELECTRICAL FIXTURES The El Paso Electrical Supply Co., Myrtle and Campbell Sts., Now Ready With an Attractive Stock.

At the corner of Myrtle and Campbell streets, the El Paso Electrical Supply Co., owned and operated by Mr. J. B. Binkley, has put in one of the finest and most beautiful stocks of electrical fixtures you would care to see. Everything known to the electrical world is there and builders of buildings will find it to their advantage to inspect the stock. Mr. Binkley, the proprietor, is a young man who has made a study of the electrical business and knows it all from first to last. He is ever ready to show his superb stock, give you all the advantage of his perfect electrical knowledge.

There is a better or more desirable electrical fixtures in the southwest, being owned by an electrical expert, those desiring to fit up their building should see it and talk with Mr. Binkley.

## HAS AN ARMY NUMBERING 27,000

Rurales Fine Body of Fighters and Loyal to the Government.

### ARMY AND NAVAL EQUIPMENT MODERN

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 2.—The Mexican army, now in the limelight as the result of the insurrectionary disturbances, is a force capable of crushing any ordinary outbreak. Disloyalty on the part of at least a portion of the army would be necessary to make any insurrection movement in Mexico a success.

In the 30 years that Porfirio Diaz has been enforcing peace in Mexico he has been preparing for war. In the promotion of railroad construction, the encouragement of agriculture, mining and manufacturing, the establishment of schools and the improvement of harbors, the question of national defense has not been forgotten. Starting with the disorganized troops that placed him in power in 1876, and those that opposed them, he has built up an army of 27,000 men—an army well fed, well clothed, well equipped and well officered. Crediting the country with a population of 15,000,000, Mexico now has a soldier to every 555 inhabitants.

At the present time the armed men of Mexico are not confined to the regular army. In fact, the country is carrying arms and possessing knowledge of military organization and discipline, outside the army, almost equal in number the regular troops. They form what is known as the first army reserve, and include state police organizations, the rurales and the fiscal guards, in all over 20,000 men.

**The Picturesque Rurales.**  
The rurales of Mexico constitute one of the world's most picturesque cavalry bodies. They are splendid horsemen, expert in the use of the carbine and pistol, and are the best paid fighting men in the service of the Mexican government. They number 3500. The rurales are under the supervision of the interior department, and patrol the more inaccessible highways and mountain trails. In some army regiments of the republic, the fiscal guards, numbering 4000 mounted men, are connected with the customs houses of the country. The police of the various states are divided into infantry and cavalry forces, and are armed, respectively, with rifles and with carbines and sabers. Their arms are far inferior to those of the regular army.

The present military law of Mexico, which was promulgated in 1909, provides for the reorganization of the army, specifies that a second army reserve shall be formed by militia organized by the various states of the union. However, up to this time, not a single Mexican state has made a move in the direction of a militia organization. For the equipment of an additional fighting force the Mexican government has now in the national arsenal here rifles, carbines and sabres sufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

**Modeled on German and French Armies.**  
Germany and France have supplied the models for Mexico in the construction of its standing army. Mexican officers have served as attaches to German and French staffs, and the knowledge they have gained has been used to advantage in this republic. The lessons in tactics taught the Mexican soldiers are translations, to a great extent, of those studied by the soldiers of Germany. Some of the Mexican army regulations correspond to those of Spain and others have been borrowed from Germany and France.

In Mexico, military service is obligatory, a law making it so having been published in 1898. However, the fact has no significance to the law-abiding and occupied citizen. The regular soldier of Mexico is the Mexican of the lower class. In the majority of cases his enlistment is not voluntary and is the result of a misdemeanor. There are but few volunteers in the army of Mexico, and the peace officers supply the majority of the men enlisted. When soldiers are needed they are taken from the ranks of those who persist in breaking police regulations, either by intemperance or the commission of minor criminal offenses. The term of enlistment is five years, and the human transformation frequently resulting is one of the really commendable features of the Mexican army. The men leave

## EL PASO TO DO THE JOB SMOKE

Dr. Dawson Invents Device to Conquer the Soft Coal Smoke Evil.

### SAYS IT WILL CUT DOWN FUEL EXPENSE

All cities which approach the metropolitan stage must contend with the smoke evil and this is especially true where bituminous coal is the fuel used. El Paso uses bituminous coal and El Paso is smoky at times. In the early morning, or just at dusk, the resident of the Highlands who is wont to gaze back on the tall buildings and the crowded streets must naturally notice the haze of smoke that hangs like a pall over the city on dull days.

Even when the sun is bright and the air is clear the smoke casts a shadow over the plaza and the lower portions of the city. The reason is soft coal. The remedy is what? One El Pasoan, Dr. O. B. Dawson, who has invented as many different sorts of commercial contrivances as he has fingers and toes, claims that he has a remedy. Moreover, he further claims that it is an invention that will benefit the persons using it.

**Is a Simple Affair.**  
The invention is a simple little contrivance of pipes which fit into the furnace and by use of a fan, force hot air into the fire box. This causes greater heat within the fire box and consequently causes greater combustion in the fire box. The pipes become red hot and heat the gases in the furnace and the extra combustion causes the consumption of all hydro carbon, carbon monoxide and soot.

**Saves Fuel Expense.**  
"Under the old system," says Dr. Dawson, "there are instances where one-fifth of the fuel placed in the fire box is not consumed. This is because of the cold air blast used. If the hot blast is used, one-fifth of the fuel which is not consumed and goes into the air in gases, would be saved. Moreover, the top of the chimney which has been properly cleaned, chimney which has been properly cleaned, I have tested the system and find it will do that which I claim for it."

The service possessing increased respect for law and order, and in the majority of cases, a much better education. Schools are maintained in connection with all barracks, and the enlisted men are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

**The Regular Army.**  
The regular army of Mexico is composed of 28 battalions of infantry, one battalion of sappers and miners, 14 regiments of cavalry and 20 batteries of artillery. The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles of the Spanish model, manufactured in Germany. The arms of the cavalry consist of Mauser carbines, of the same model as the rifles, and sabers manufactured after a French model in the nation's armory. In this capital, the artillerymen also carry Mauser carbines. The guns of the artillery consist principally of Benet, Schneider-Canet and Mondragon-Saint Chamond patterns. All of French manufacture. The Mondragon-Saint Chamond gun is the invention of Gen. Manuel Mondragon of the Mexican army, and is built in the Saint Chamond factory in France. The Schneider-Canet cannon are the product of the Creusot factory, and hydro-pneumatic breech closing forms a particular feature of their construction. In addition to field and mountain pieces, there are many rapid-fire guns.

In the Mexican army there is a long practice march once each year, and target shooting tournaments are held at frequent intervals. The infantry practice with the rifle up to 1000 meters or 3280 feet, and the cavalry and artillery practice with the carbine up to 800 meters, or 2624 feet. The range of the Mauser equipment is 1800 meters, or 5905 feet. Mexican officers estimate that 40 percent of the Mexican soldiers are excellent marksmen.

**Ten Military Zones.**  
For military purposes Mexico is divided into ten zones, or districts, with three commandancias militares, or independent military commands. One commandancia is in this capital, and includes all troops in the federal dis-

## NEW MEXICO IS ADVERTISING HERSELF

Many People See Its Products Exhibited at Chicago Land Show.

### MESILLA VALLEY WELL REPRESENTED

Las Cruces, N. M., Dec. 2.—A letter from professor Fabian Garcia, head of the horticultural department at the New Mexico Agricultural college, who is now in Chicago as one of the New Mexico delegates at the United States land and irrigation show, states that almost every western state is well represented and that New Mexico has a most comprehensive exhibit, in fact, the New Mexico booth attracting larger crowds than any other.

On two occasions it was found necessary to close the doors as the Coliseum could not hold any more people, over 20,000 people being admitted on these days. Aside from answering questions the New Mexico men give from one to two lectures a day on New Mexico in the large lecture room. The attendance at these lectures is very large and all present pay close and earnest attention to what is being said.

Carlsbad, Roswell, Portales, Fort Sumner, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Deming, Albuquerque, Colfax county, Chama valley and the Mesilla valley are represented by delegates. Chavez county has a fine display of apples, Albuquerque and vicinity is well represented with grains and vegetables. H. B. Henning and Stroup, of Albuquerque, have added a very attractive feature to the New Mexico booth—the giving away of a large Navajo blanket each day.

Altogether, New Mexico is getting an advertisement that is expected to result in much good and be the means of bringing quite a number of northern and eastern investors into the territory.

The federal district of Mexico corresponds to the District of Columbia, including the national capital and suburbs. Six battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and the entire artillery force are usually quartered in the federal district. The port of Veracruz is under independent military command, as is the Pacific port of Acapulco. At the headquarters of each of the ten military zones large numbers of troops are quartered, and smaller bodies are stationed at convenient places within the zone's boundaries.

Contrary to the impression naturally resulting from the lack of volunteers in the army of Mexico, the life of the Mexican soldier is not hard. The government provides him suitable clothing, substantial food and satisfactory quarters. His health is looked after by competent physicians attached to each battalion and regiment, and military hospitals, conducted on modern lines, are maintained for his benefit in 14 cities of the republic. In the infantry he receives 25 cents, Mexican currency, a day, and in the cavalry and artillery 44 cents a day.

**Pay of Officers.**  
The Mexican army now includes 3259 commissioned officers. The ranking officers of the army are the generals of division; the second in rank are the generals of brigades, and the third the brigadier generals. The other commissions are those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, first and second captain, and first and second lieutenant. Eight generals of division, 54 generals of brigade, and 47 brigadier generals are in active service. The pay of a general of division in active service is \$16.44, Mexican currency a day, and that of a general of brigade is \$12.33 daily. A colonel of infantry receives \$7 a day; lieutenant colonel \$4.80; major, \$4.25; first captain, \$3.20; second captain, \$2.50; first lieutenant, \$2.55, and second lieutenant, \$2.25. The pay in the cavalry and artillery is somewhat higher. A colonel of cavalry or artillery receives \$7.50 daily; lieutenant colonel, \$5.12; major, \$4.45; first captain, \$3.55; second captain, \$3.15; first lieutenant, \$2.65, and second lieutenant, \$2.45.

About one-third of the present officers of the Mexican army are graduates of Chapultepec Military academy, the "West Point" of Mexico. The remaining officers are veterans of past campaigns and men who have risen from the ranks. The Mexican military academy was established in Veracruz in 1824, soon after the independence of Mexico became an accomplished fact, and several years later it was moved to the Mexican capital. From time

(Continued on Next Page.)

## OUTSIDE CAPITAL BUS EL PASO REAL ESTATE

The well established fact that the city must grow to the northeast gained additional support today when it was learned that Frank B. Hadlock and William G. Hadlock, known as the F. B. Hadlock Realty company, of Denver, Colo., and Boise, Idaho, had purchased through the Newman Investment company eight whole blocks—400 lots—in the Grand View addition, with the object, it is stated, of building thereon a number of handsome residences which will be placed on sale as soon as completed. It is understood that the price paid for the property was in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

This investment by the Messrs. Hadlock in this city shows again the faith which these thoroughly posted on the real estate situation throughout the west have in El Paso and its future.

## You Can Buy Rides But Not Seats In the Street Cars, So Don't Kick

If you can buy one seat in a street car for 5 cents, American money, can you buy two for 10 cents and have a seat alone for a dime?

May you, by the payment of the aforesaid dime, 10 cents, insure yourself against any persistent strap hangers in overalls who insist upon clinging up against your new presto overcoat?

By the simple laws of property this seems reasonable. But like other things legal and electrical, it is neither right nor proper.

Such a decision has been reversed

by the executive staff of the street railway company sitting in executive session. Most decidedly you cannot have two seats for a dime, nor can you have the exclusive privilege of enjoying a whole seat or any part of it by the payment of double fare. Not even twice or thrice that amount would insure you a seat unmolested.

Herein enters the legal aspect of the common carrier business. When you blithely mount the steps of a prepayment car, pay your nickel to the conductor, you are not purchasing a seat as you might a sack of popcorn from

the corner vender. Not that you are not. What you are paying for and all you are paying for is the privilege of riding on the car. If there is a seat vacant you are entitled to it. If there is none, you get none.

Seems strange. One and one make two, be it fares or frijoles. Not on a street car. You buy as much atmosphere when you board a car as you occupy with your length and breadth. No more and no less. The seats are not sold you and the only way you can occupy one is to acquire it by right of eminent domain.

## TRACK LAYING TO DAMSITE COMMENCES

Las Cruces, N. M., Dec. 2.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company has commenced the laying of the rails and ties on the branch line from Junction to the site of the Elephant Butte dam, the work train for that purpose arriving on Thursday.

The work will be rushed right through in order that the government can commence hauling at once the necessary materials and machinery for the dam work.

The fact that work is to be commenced within a short time upon the dam has caused quite an influx of people into the towns of Cutter and Engle, at least one new family moving into one or the other of these towns each day.